



PAH-104

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Applicant: Kjell Lindskog : Examiner: Vernal U. Brown  
Mark: Method For Transporting An : Group Art Unit: 2612  
Alarmed Container  
Serial No. 10/502,020  
Filed: April 20, 2005

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Mail Stop: Appeal Brief - Patents

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Enclosed for filing please find the following items:

1. Appeal Brief with Appendix of Appealed Claims, Evidence Appendix, and Related Proceedings Appendix, in triplicate; and
2. Credit Card Payment Form for Appeal Brief filing fee at small entity rate.

Respectfully submitted,

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Reg. No. 27,954  
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MARK P. STONE  
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8/11/08  
(Date of Deposit)



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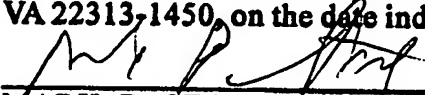
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**APPEAL BRIEF**

**I. INTRODUCTION -**

This is an appeal from the final rejection of Claims 1 - 20,  
made in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007.

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A timely Notice of Appeal was filed in Patent & Trademark Office on June 12, 2008.

Appealed Claims 1 - 20 are reproduced in the attached Appendix of Appealed Claims.

II. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST -

SQS Security Qube System AB, a Swedish corporation maintaining its principal place of business at SE-931 27 Skelleftea, Sweden, the Assignee of all right, title and interest in and to the subject patent application, is the real party in interest.

III. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES -

Applicant, Applicant's Assignee, and the legal representative of Applicant and Applicant's Assignee, are unaware of any prior or pending appeals, interferences or judicial proceedings which may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's Decision in the present Appeal.

IV. STATUS OF CLAIMS -

Claims 1 - 20 have been rejected in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007 placing this application under final rejection, and the rejection of Claims 1 - 20 has been appealed.

No claims have been allowed, withdrawn, objected to, or cancelled.

V. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS -

A Request For Reconsideration After Final Rejection, which did not seek to amend any of the claims, was filed on May 6, 2008.

In an Advisory Action dated June 2, 2008, the rejection of Claims 1 - 20 made in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007, was maintained.

VI. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER -

Appealed independent Claim 1 is directed to a method for transporting an alarmed container designated by reference numeral 1, having a first electronic unit designated by reference numeral 2 which enables de-activation of an alarm to open the container without destroying the contents therein. (Applicant's Specification, page 2, line 22 through page 3, line 14; Fig. 1 of

the drawing). A primary key designated by reference numeral 10 for opening the container 1 includes a second electronic unit designated by reference numeral 12 for communicating with the first electronic unit 2 for initiating opening of the container (Applicant's Specification, page 3, lines 21 - 22; page 4, lines 2 - 5; Fig. 1 of the drawing). The primary key 10 can be transported with the container (Applicant's Specification, page 5, lines 32 - 37). The container includes a destructive agent for destroying the contents therein unless the alarm is de-activated to permit authorized opening of the container (Applicant's Specification, page 2, line 30, through page 3, line 13).

The primary key 10 includes a portion of a code subset necessary for authorized opening of the container, and a secondary key designated by reference numeral 20 includes a second code subset necessary for authorized opening of the container (Applicant's Specification, page 4, lines 15 - 17; page 5, lines 1 - 20; Fig. 1 of the drawing). The primary key 10 is used simultaneously with the secondary key 20, which is located at the intended destination at which the container is to be opened, to complete the full code necessary to permit authorized opening of the container without destroying the contents therein. (Applicant's Specification, page 5, lines 20 - 37).

VII. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL -

The grounds of rejection to be reviewed on Appeal are:

1. Whether Claims 1 - 5 and 8 - 20 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) over the Kniffen et al patent (U.S. Pat. No. 5,705,991) in view of the Levy patent (U.S. Pat. No. 4,884,507), and further in view of the Trempala patent (U.S. Pat. No. 4,567,741); and

2. Whether Claims 6 - 7 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) over Kniffen et al in view of Levy, and Trempala, in further view of Giessler et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,538,557).

The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 also provisionally rejected Claims 1 - 5 and 8 - 20 under 35 U.S.C. Section 101 as claiming the same invention as Claims 1 - 4, 9, 11 and 20 of co-pending Appl. Serial No. 10/502,018. In the Advisory Action dated June 2, 2008, the Examiner stated that the provisional double patenting rejection was intended to be an obviousness-type double patenting rejection, and not a same invention double patenting rejection. In any event, the double patenting rejection is provisional in nature because the alleged conflicting Claims 1 - 4, 9, 11 and 20 of co-pending Appl. Serial No. 10/502,018 have not yet issued as a patent. Accordingly, the provisional double patenting rejection will not be argued in this Appeal.

VIII. ARGUMENT -

a). The Rejection Of Appealed Independent Method Claim 1  
Under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a)

---

Appealed method Claim 1 is the only independent claim presented for review in the present Appeal. This claim has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kniffen et al (U.S. Pat. No. 5,705,991) in view of Levy (U.S. Pat. No. 4,884,507) in further view of Trempala (U.S. Pat. No. 4,567,741). For purposes of simplifying the issues, the prior art rejection of the appealed claims will be argued only with regard to independent method Claim 1. If this claim is allowed, the remaining appealed dependent Claims 2 - 20 will be allowable, at least for the same reasons as parent independent Claim 1.

As discussed above, appealed independent Claim 1 is directed to a method of transporting an alarmed container, the container including means for destroying the contents therein, said means for destroying being de-activated by providing a complete code set during authorized opening of the container. A first portion of the complete code set is provided by a first key which is movable with the container and carried by a person transporting the container. The second portion of the complete code set, which is necessary to complete the code set, is located at an intended destination where the container is to be opened. The

first portion of the code set provided by the first key, and the second portion of the code set provided by the second key, are simultaneously inputted into the container to de-activate the means for destroying the contents within the container to permit authorized opening of the container only at the location where the second key is located.

The Kniffen et al patent has been applied to reject independent method Claim 1 as disclosing use of first and second keys to access the contents of the truck. The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 placing this patent application under final rejection, suggests that the Kniffen et al patent implicitly employs both a person carrying a primary key, and an intended destination key which supplies the authorized location of the scheduled stop of the container. Applicant disagrees with this interpretation of Kniffen et al. On the contrary, Kniffen et al discloses a system by which the delivery of the contents within a truck is monitored. The security entry system disclosed by Kniffen et al is intended to verify different stops of the truck which are both authorized, and in a proper sequence. This is accomplished by a system in which a security code is entered each time the truck reaches a delivery destination to verify 1). that the truck is at an authorized delivery destination, and 2). that the delivery destination is in a proper predetermined sequence.



When the truck arrives at a delivery destination, a security code is transmitted by radio waves from the destination to a clearinghouse, and an authorization signal from the clearinghouse is generated if the truck is at an authorized delivery destination in a proper predetermined sequence. Therefore, Kniffen et al employs only an intended destination key, but does not require that a delivery person carry a separate key which coacts with the destination key for providing a complete code set for authorized access to the contents of the truck (container).

Assuming arguendo that Kniffen et al teaches a system requiring the use of first and second keys (a proposition with which Applicant disagrees), Kniffen et al does not teach or suggest that the first and second keys must be used simultaneously to properly de-activate the alarm system, as expressly recited in independent method Claim 1 and disclosed in Applicant's specification. On the contrary, Kniffen et al discloses a system requiring several different consecutive sets of steps to de-activate an alarm. These steps include generating a signal from the delivery location, and transmitting it to a clearinghouse for verification, and thereafter generating a verification signal at the clearinghouse to gain access to the contents of the truck.

Thus, Kniffen et al teaches against simultaneous use of both first and second keys to properly de-activate an alarm system to permit authorized access to the contents of a container, as

expressly recited in appealed independent method Claim 1. Assuming arguendo that Kniffen et al implicitly discloses use of both a carrier transporter key and a second key disposed at an intended destination, there is still no teaching or suggestion that the keys are to be used simultaneously, as claimed by Applicant. In fact, the Official Action dated December 12, 2007 concedes that Kniffen et al does not disclose simultaneous co-action between primary and secondary keys for de-activating an alarm to permit authorized opening of a container (penultimate paragraph of page 4 of Official Action dated December 12, 2007).

The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 also concedes that Kniffen et al does not disclose means for destroying the contents of a container unless the container is de-activated by the correct code inputted by simultaneous co-action between a primary and secondary key for de-activating the container (page 4, first full paragraph of the Official Action dated December 12, 2007).

Accordingly, Kniffen et al, by the Examiner's own admission, does not teach two significant features of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1.

Kniffen et al has been combined with the Levy patent, which has been applied as teaching means for destroying the contents of a security container in response to an attempt to obtain unauthorized access to the contents of the container. However,

Levy does not teach or suggest several significant features of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, including co-action between primary and secondary keys, each of which provide a part of a total access code for de-activating means for destroying the contents of the container prior to opening the container. The Official Action dated December 12, 2007, at page 4, penultimate paragraph, concedes this point.

The Trempala patent has been combined with Kniffen et al and Levy, the Trempala patent being applied as teaching a method of simultaneous co-action between said primary and secondary keys for initializing opening/de-activation of said container and removal of the primary key from the container. The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 also refers to the Trempala patent as "analagous art" (Official Action dated December 12, 2007, page 4, last paragraph).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the conclusion that the Trempala patent is "analagous art" to the security container disclosed by Applicant and the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1. On the contrary, the Trempala patent provides a method by which access to a structure, as for example, a burning house, is acquired by emergency personnel, such as a fire department, to combat the fire within the house. As stated at Col. 1, starting at line 46 of the Trempala et al specification:

"It is often desirable to afford emergency access to locked enclosures but only to those that are entitled to such access. For example, in the event that a locked warehouse catches fire, it is helpful for the fire department to gain access to the warehouse by having an access key locally available. This is arranged herein by providing in an adjacent public location a fixture for retaining an access key but making it virtually impossible for anyone, not authorized, to remove the access key from its holder. Key access is afforded by partially releasing the access key by use of another secondary key readily carried by a fireman and in addition by receipt at the primary, access key location of an electrical signal at the firehouse."

Accordingly, the disclosure of the Trempala patent has nothing whatsoever to do with security containers. It also does not teach or suggest a first access key having a first portion of a complete access code, and a second access key having a second portion of the complete access code, for simultaneously inputting both portions of the access code to open a security container without destroying the contents thereof. On the contrary, it is the objective of the Trempala patent to provide access to a burning structure for the purpose of saving, and not destroying, the contents therein. Moreover, the first and second keys of the Trempala patent do not include first and second portions of a complete access code. On the contrary, the first key merely provides access to a second key, and the second key provides access to the burning structure. Therefore, since the first key is necessary to gain access to the second key, and the second key is necessary to gain access to the burning structure, the two keys cannot be used simultaneously, as expressly recited in the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, but can only be used sequentially.

Therefore, Trempala is not directed to security containers, has an objective exactly opposite to that of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, and fails to teach or suggest two significant defined by appealed method Claim 1, namely providing two separate portions of an access code simultaneously from first and second keys.

Applicant respectfully submits that as a result of the diverse and contrary teachings of the Trempala patent, there is clearly no suggestion or motivation in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a person skilled in the relevant art, to combine this patent with the Kniffen et al or the Levy patents to reject appealed independent method Claim 1. Moreover, as discussed herein, both the Kniffen et al and Levy patents omit significant features of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, which is acknowledged by the Examiner in the Final Action. Accordingly, since there is no suggestion or motivation in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a person skilled in the relevant art, to combine Kniffen et al, Levy, and Trempala in any manner rendering appealed independent method Claim 1 obvious, the only basis for this combination must be derived by using Applicant's own disclosure as a guide for selectively combining different features of the different prior art references to reconstruct the method defined by independent Claim 1. However, it is well established that references cannot be combined to reject a claim unless there is a motivation or suggestion in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a

person skilled in the relevant art, to combine these references, even if all features of the claim are disclosed separately in different prior art references. See, for example, Orthopedic Equipment Co. v. United States, 217 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1983); Micro-Chemical, Inc. v. Great Plains Chemical Co., Inc., 41 USPQ 2d 1238 (Fed. Cir. 1997); and In re Fritch, 23 USPQ 2d 1780 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

Applicant respectfully submits that the three applied prior art references collectively do not disclose all features positively recited in the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, and that there is no suggestion or motivation in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a person skilled in the relevant art, to combine the three applied references in any manner rendering the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1 obvious. Therefore, the rejection of appealed independent method Claim 1 is based upon an improper hindsight reconstruction of the claim using Applicant's own disclosure as a guide for selectively combining different features of the references to reconstruct the claimed method.

#### IX. CONCLUSION -

Applicant submits, for the reasons discussed herein, that appealed independent method Claim 1 is allowable over the prior art applied in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007, placing the present patent application under final rejection.

Appealed dependent Claims 2 - 20 are allowable at least for the same reasons as appealed parent independent method Claim 1.

Applicant respectfully requests that the final rejection of Claims 1 - 20 made in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007 be reversed, and that this patent application be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. P. Stone', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mark P. Stone  
Reg. No. 27,954  
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APPENDIX OF APPEALED CLAIMS

Claim 1. A method pertaining to the transportation of an alarmed container, particularly with respect to the transportation of valuable objects or valuable documents, wherein the container (1) includes a first electronic unit (2) which can function to accept and permit deactivation and/or opening of the container, and wherein a primary key (10) by means of which the container can be opened includes a second electronic unit (12) for communication with the first electronic unit (2) so as to initiate opening of the container, said container including means for destroying the valuable objects or documents contained therein unless said container is deactivated by a complete code-set (ABCD) when opening the container, characterised in that a person transporting the container (1) carries the primary key (10), the steps of said method comprising opening and/or deactivation of the container (1) at an intended destination with the aid of a code subset (AB) from said person-carried primary key (10) in simultaneous co-action with a code subset (CD) from a secondary key (20) located at said intended destination, and providing said complete code-set (ABCD) from said simultaneous co-action between said primary and secondary keys for initialising opening/deactivation of said container without destroying the valuable objects or documents within said container.



Claim 2. A method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the secondary key (20) includes a third electronic unit (22) that contains a subset (CD) of the complete code-set (ABCD) required to initiate deactivation and/or opening of the container (1).

Claim 3. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of, in the case of a transportation route (100) that includes a number of delivery destinations/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130), placing at said delivery/collecting destinations secondary keys (20) that have mutually varying code subsets; and opening or deactivating the container by said person-carried primary key (10) in co-action with code subsets (CE, EF, GH) from said respective secondary keys (20) at said respective delivery/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130) along said transportation route (100).

Claim 4. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of opening/deactivating the container within a predetermined time interval at a predetermined destination (110, 120, 130).

Claim 5. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of opening/deactivating the container at a predetermined destination (110, 120, 130) only within a predetermined geographical area.

Claim 6. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of blocking a lost said primary key (10) and replacing the lost primary key with a new said primary key (10) containing a new said code subset, and simultaneously modifying said complete code set for opening/deactivation of the container (1).

Claim 7. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of blocking a lost said secondary key (20) and replacing said lost secondary key with a new said secondary key (20) that contains a new said code subset, and simultaneously modifying said complete code set for opening/deactivation of the container (1).

Claim 8. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 1, characterised in that said primary key (10) includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 9. An arrangement according to Claim 8, characterised in that said secondary key (20) which includes a third electronic unit (22) or a memory unit for storing a code subset; and in that said third electronic unit (22) or memory unit is encapsulated in a second casing (21).

Claim 10. An arrangement according to Claim 8, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said secondary

key (20) that includes a memory unit in the form of a memory card or a wire memory for storage of relevant code subsets, wherein a serial number of said memory unit constitutes a relevant code subset (CD, EF, GH).

Claim 11. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 1, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

Claim 12. A method according to Claim 2, characterised by the step of in the case of a transportation route (100) that includes a number of delivery destinations/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130), placing at said delivery/collecting destinations secondary keys (20) that have mutually varying code subsets; and opening or deactivating the container by said person-carried primary key (10) in co-action with code subsets (CE, EF, GH) from said respective secondary keys (20) at said respective delivery/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130) along said transportation route (100).

Claim 13. An arrangement according to Claim 9, characterised in that the arrangement comprises a said secondary key (20) that includes a memory unit in the form of a memory card or a wire memory for storage of relevant code subsets, wherein a

serial number of said memory unit constitutes a relevant code subset (CD, EF, GH).

Claim 14. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 2, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 15. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 3, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 16. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 4, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 17. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 5, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second

electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 18. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 2, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

Claim 19. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 3, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

Claim 20. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 4, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

NONE

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

NONE



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The grounds of rejection to be reviewed on Appeal are:

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a). The Rejection Of Appealed Independent Method Claim 1  
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first portion of the code set provided by the first key, and the second portion of the code set provided by the second key, are simultaneously inputted into the container to de-activate the means for destroying the contents within the container to permit authorized opening of the container only at the location where the second key is located.

The Kniffen et al patent has been applied to reject independent method Claim 1 as disclosing use of first and second keys to access the contents of the truck. The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 placing this patent application under final rejection, suggests that the Kniffen et al patent implicitly employs both a person carrying a primary key, and an intended destination key which supplies the authorized location of the scheduled stop of the container. Applicant disagrees with this interpretation of Kniffen et al. On the contrary, Kniffen et al discloses a system by which the delivery of the contents within a truck is monitored. The security entry system disclosed by Kniffen et al is intended to verify different stops of the truck which are both authorized, and in a proper sequence. This is accomplished by a system in which a security code is entered each time the truck reaches a delivery destination to verify 1). that the truck is at an authorized delivery destination, and 2). that the delivery destination is in a proper predetermined sequence.

When the truck arrives at a delivery destination, a security code is transmitted by radio waves from the destination to a clearinghouse, and an authorization signal from the clearinghouse is generated if the truck is at an authorized delivery destination in a proper predetermined sequence. Therefore, Kniffen et al employs only an intended destination key, but does not require that a delivery person carry a separate key which coacts with the destination key for providing a complete code set for authorized access to the contents of the truck (container).

Assuming arguendo that Kniffen et al teaches a system requiring the use of first and second keys (a proposition with which Applicant disagrees), Kniffen et al does not teach or suggest that the first and second keys must be used simultaneously to properly de-activate the alarm system, as expressly recited in independent method Claim 1 and disclosed in Applicant's specification. On the contrary, Kniffen et al discloses a system requiring several different consecutive sets of steps to de-activate an alarm. These steps include generating a signal from the delivery location, and transmitting it to a clearinghouse for verification, and thereafter generating a verification signal at the clearinghouse to gain access to the contents of the truck.

Thus, Kniffen et al teaches against simultaneous use of both first and second keys to properly de-activate an alarm system to permit authorized access to the contents of a container, as

expressly recited in appealed independent method Claim 1. Assuming arguendo that Kniffen et al implicitly discloses use of both a carrier transporter key and a second key disposed at an intended destination, there is still no teaching or suggestion that the keys are to be used simultaneously, as claimed by Applicant. In fact, the Official Action dated December 12, 2007 concedes that Kniffen et al does not disclose simultaneous co-action between primary and secondary keys for de-activating an alarm to permit authorized opening of a container (penultimate paragraph of page 4 of Official Action dated December 12, 2007).

The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 also concedes that Kniffen et al does not disclose means for destroying the contents of a container unless the container is de-activated by the correct code inputted by simultaneous co-action between a primary and secondary key for de-activating the container (page 4, first full paragraph of the Official Action dated December 12, 2007).

Accordingly, Kniffen et al, by the Examiner's own admission, does not teach two significant features of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1.

Kniffen et al has been combined with the Levy patent, which has been applied as teaching means for destroying the contents of a security container in response to an attempt to obtain unauthorized access to the contents of the container. However,



Levy does not teach or suggest several significant features of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, including co-action between primary and secondary keys, each of which provide a part of a total access code for de-activating means for destroying the contents of the container prior to opening the container. The Official Action dated December 12, 2007, at page 4, penultimate paragraph, concedes this point.

The Trempala patent has been combined with Kniffen et al and Levy, the Trempala patent being applied as teaching a method of simultaneous co-action between said primary and secondary keys for initializing opening/de-activation of said container and removal of the primary key from the container. The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 also refers to the Trempala patent as "analagous art" (Official Action dated December 12, 2007, page 4, last paragraph).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the conclusion that the Trempala patent is "analagous art" to the security container disclosed by Applicant and the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1. On the contrary, the Trempala patent provides a method by which access to a structure, as for example, a burning house, is acquired by emergency personnel, such as a fire department, to combat the fire within the house. As stated at Col. 1, starting at line 46 of the Trempala et al specification:

"It is often desirable to afford emergency access to locked enclosures but only to those that are entitled to such access. For example, in the event that a locked warehouse catches fire, it is helpful for the fire department to gain access to the warehouse by having an access key locally available. This is arranged herein by providing in an adjacent public location a fixture for retaining an access key but making it virtually impossible for anyone, not authorized, to remove the access key from its holder. Key access is afforded by partially releasing the access key by use of another secondary key readily carried by a fireman and in addition by receipt at the primary, access key location of an electrical signal at the firehouse."

Accordingly, the disclosure of the Trempala patent has nothing whatsoever to do with security containers. It also does not teach or suggest a first access key having a first portion of a complete access code, and a second access key having a second portion of the complete access code, for simultaneously inputting both portions of the access code to open a security container without destroying the contents thereof. On the contrary, it is the objective of the Trempala patent to provide access to a burning structure for the purpose of saving, and not destroying, the contents therein. Moreover, the first and second keys of the Trempala patent do not include first and second portions of a complete access code. On the contrary, the first key merely provides access to a second key, and the second key provides access to the burning structure. Therefore, since the first key is necessary to gain access to the second key, and the second key is necessary to gain access to the burning structure, the two keys cannot be used simultaneously, as expressly recited in the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, but can only be used sequentially.

Therefore, Trempala is not directed to security containers, has an objective exactly opposite to that of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, and fails to teach or suggest two significant defined by appealed method Claim 1, namely providing two separate portions of an access code simultaneously from first and second keys.

Applicant respectfully submits that as a result of the diverse and contrary teachings of the Trempala patent, there is clearly no suggestion or motivation in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a person skilled in the relevant art, to combine this patent with the Kniffen et al or the Levy patents to reject appealed independent method Claim 1. Moreover, as discussed herein, both the Kniffen et al and Levy patents omit significant features of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, which is acknowledged by the Examiner in the Final Action. Accordingly, since there is no suggestion or motivation in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a person skilled in the relevant art, to combine Kniffen et al, Levy, and Trempala in any manner rendering appealed independent method Claim 1 obvious, the only basis for this combination must be derived by using Applicant's own disclosure as a guide for selectively combining different features of the different prior art references to reconstruct the method defined by independent Claim 1. However, it is well established that references cannot be combined to reject a claim unless there is a motivation or suggestion in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a

person skilled in the relevant art, to combine these references, even if all features of the claim are disclosed separately in different prior art references. See, for example, Orthopedic Equipment Co. v. United States, 217 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1983); Micro-Chemical, Inc. v. Great Plains Chemical Co., Inc., 41 USPQ 2d 1238 (Fed. Cir. 1997); and In re Fritch, 23 USPQ 2d 1780 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

Applicant respectfully submits that the three applied prior art references collectively do not disclose all features positively recited in the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, and that there is no suggestion or motivation in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a person skilled in the relevant art, to combine the three applied references in any manner rendering the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1 obvious. Therefore, the rejection of appealed independent method Claim 1 is based upon an improper hindsight reconstruction of the claim using Applicant's own disclosure as a guide for selectively combining different features of the references to reconstruct the claimed method.

#### IX. CONCLUSION -

Applicant submits, for the reasons discussed herein, that appealed independent method Claim 1 is allowable over the prior art applied in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007, placing the present patent application under final rejection.

Appealed dependent Claims 2 - 20 are allowable at least for the same reasons as appealed parent independent method Claim 1.

Applicant respectfully requests that the final rejection of Claims 1 - 20 made in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007 be reversed, and that this patent application be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. P. Stone', with a stylized flourish at the end.

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APPENDIX OF APPEALED CLAIMS

Claim 1. A method pertaining to the transportation of an alarmed container, particularly with respect to the transportation of valuable objects or valuable documents, wherein the container (1) includes a first electronic unit (2) which can function to accept and permit deactivation and/or opening of the container, and wherein a primary key (10) by means of which the container can be opened includes a second electronic unit (12) for communication with the first electronic unit (2) so as to initiate opening of the container, said container including means for destroying the valuable objects or documents contained therein unless said container is deactivated by a complete code-set (ABCD) when opening the container, characterised in that a person transporting the container (1) carries the primary key (10), the steps of said method comprising opening and/or deactivation of the container (1) at an intended destination with the aid of a code subset (AB) from said person-carried primary key (10) in simultaneous co-action with a code subset (CD) from a secondary key (20) located at said intended destination, and providing said complete code-set (ABCD) from said simultaneous co-action between said primary and secondary keys for initialising opening/deactivation of said container without destroying the valuable objects or documents within said container.

Claim 2. A method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the secondary key (20) includes a third electronic unit (22) that contains a subset (CD) of the complete code-set (ABCD) required to initiate deactivation and/or opening of the container (1).

Claim 3. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of, in the case of a transportation route (100) that includes a number of delivery destinations/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130), placing at said delivery/collecting destinations secondary keys (20) that have mutually varying code subsets; and opening or deactivating the container by said person-carried primary key (10) in co-action with code subsets (CE, EF, GH) from said respective secondary keys (20) at said respective delivery/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130) along said transportation route (100).

Claim 4. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of opening/deactivating the container within a predetermined time interval at a predetermined destination (110, 120, 130).

Claim 5. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of opening/deactivating the container at a predetermined destination (110, 120, 130) only within a predetermined geographical area.

Claim 6. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of blocking a lost said primary key (10) and replacing the lost primary key with a new said primary key (10) containing a new said code subset, and simultaneously modifying said complete code set for opening/deactivation of the container (1).

Claim 7. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of blocking a lost said secondary key (20) and replacing said lost secondary key with a new said secondary key (20) that contains a new said code subset, and simultaneously modifying said complete code set for opening/deactivation of the container (1).

Claim 8. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 1, characterised in that said primary key (10) includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 9. An arrangement according to Claim 8, characterised in that said secondary key (20) which includes a third electronic unit (22) or a memory unit for storing a code subset; and in that said third electronic unit (22) or memory unit is encapsulated in a second casing (21).

Claim 10. An arrangement according to Claim 8, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said secondary



key (20) that includes a memory unit in the form of a memory card or a wire memory for storage of relevant code subsets, wherein a serial number of said memory unit constitutes a relevant code subset (CD, EF, GH).

Claim 11. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 1, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

Claim 12. A method according to Claim 2, characterised by the step of in the case of a transportation route (100) that includes a number of delivery destinations/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130), placing at said delivery/collecting destinations secondary keys (20) that have mutually varying code subsets; and opening or deactivating the container by said person-carried primary key (10) in co-action with code subsets (CE, EF, GH) from said respective secondary keys (20) at said respective delivery/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130) along said transportation route (100).

Claim 13. An arrangement according to Claim 9, characterised in that the arrangement comprises a said secondary key (20) that includes a memory unit in the form of a memory card or a wire memory for storage of relevant code subsets, wherein a

serial number of said memory unit constitutes a relevant code subset (CD, EF, GH).

Claim 14. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 2, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 15. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 3, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 16. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 4, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 17. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 5, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second

electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 18. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 2, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

Claim 19. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 3, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

Claim 20. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 4, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

NONE

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

NONE



PAH-104

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE**  
**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Applicant: Kjell Lindskog : Examiner: Vernal U. Brown  
Mark: Method For Transporting An : Group Art Unit: 2612  
Alarmed Container  
Serial No. 10/502,020  
Filed: April 20, 2005

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

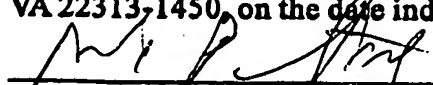
Mail Stop: Appeal Brief - Patents

**APPEAL BRIEF**

**I. INTRODUCTION -**

This is an appeal from the final rejection of Claims 1 - 20,  
made in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007.

**I hereby certify that this correspondence is  
being deposited with the United States Postal Service  
as first class mail in an envelope addressed to  
Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria,  
VA 22313-1450, on the date indicated below.**

  
**MARK P. STONE**  
Reg. No. 27,954

  
**(Date of Deposit)**

A timely Notice of Appeal was filed in Patent & Trademark Office on June 12, 2008.

Appealed Claims 1 - 20 are reproduced in the attached Appendix of Appealed Claims.

II. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST -

SQS Security Qube System AB, a Swedish corporation maintaining its principal place of business at SE-931 27 Skelleftea, Sweden, the Assignee of all right, title and interest in and to the subject patent application, is the real party in interest.

III. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES -

Applicant, Applicant's Assignee, and the legal representative of Applicant and Applicant's Assignee, are unaware of any prior or pending appeals, interferences or judicial proceedings which may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's Decision in the present Appeal.

#### IV. STATUS OF CLAIMS -

Claims 1 - 20 have been rejected in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007 placing this application under final rejection, and the rejection of Claims 1 - 20 has been appealed.

No claims have been allowed, withdrawn, objected to, or cancelled.

#### V. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS -

A Request For Reconsideration After Final Rejection, which did not seek to amend any of the claims, was filed on May 6, 2008.

In an Advisory Action dated June 2, 2008, the rejection of Claims 1 - 20 made in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007, was maintained.

#### VI. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER -

Appealed independent Claim 1 is directed to a method for transporting an alarmed container designated by reference numeral 1, having a first electronic unit designated by reference numeral 2 which enables de-activation of an alarm to open the container without destroying the contents therein. (Applicant's Specification, page 2, line 22 through page 3, line 14; Fig. 1 of



the drawing). A primary key designated by reference numeral 10 for opening the container 1 includes a second electronic unit designated by reference numeral 12 for communicating with the first electronic unit 2 for initiating opening of the container (Applicant's Specification, page 3, lines 21 - 22; page 4, lines 2 - 5; Fig. 1 of the drawing). The primary key 10 can be transported with the container (Applicant's Specification, page 5, lines 32 - 37). The container includes a destructive agent for destroying the contents therein unless the alarm is de-activated to permit authorized opening of the container (Applicant's Specification, page 2, line 30, through page 3, line 13).

The primary key 10 includes a portion of a code subset necessary for authorized opening of the container, and a secondary key designated by reference numeral 20 includes a second code subset necessary for authorized opening of the container (Applicant's Specification, page 4, lines 15 - 17; page 5, lines 1 - 20; Fig. 1 of the drawing). The primary key 10 is used simultaneously with the secondary key 20, which is located at the intended destination at which the container is to be opened, to complete the full code necessary to permit authorized opening of the container without destroying the contents therein. (Applicant's Specification, page 5, lines 20 - 37).

VII. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL -

The grounds of rejection to be reviewed on Appeal are:

1. Whether Claims 1 - 5 and 8 - 20 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) over the Kniffen et al patent (U.S. Pat. No. 5,705,991) in view of the Levy patent (U.S. Pat. No. 4,884,507), and further in view of the Trempala patent (U.S. Pat. No. 4,567,741); and

2. Whether Claims 6 - 7 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) over Kniffen et al in view of Levy, and Trempala, in further view of Giessl et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6,538,557).

The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 also provisionally rejected Claims 1 - 5 and 8 - 20 under 35 U.S.C. Section 101 as claiming the same invention as Claims 1 - 4, 9, 11 and 20 of co-pending Appl. Serial No. 10/502,018. In the Advisory Action dated June 2, 2008, the Examiner stated that the provisional double patenting rejection was intended to be an obviousness-type double patenting rejection, and not a same invention double patenting rejection. In any event, the double patenting rejection is provisional in nature because the alleged conflicting Claims 1 - 4, 9, 11 and 20 of co-pending Appl. Serial No. 10/502,018 have not yet issued as a patent. Accordingly, the provisional double patenting rejection will not be argued in this Appeal.

VIII. ARGUMENT -

a). The Rejection Of Appealed Independent Method Claim 1  
Under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a)

Appealed method Claim 1 is the only independent claim presented for review in the present Appeal. This claim has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kniffen et al (U.S. Pat. No. 5,705,991) in view of Levy (U.S. Pat. No. 4,884,507) in further view of Trempala (U.S. Pat. No. 4,567,741). For purposes of simplifying the issues, the prior art rejection of the appealed claims will be argued only with regard to independent method Claim 1. If this claim is allowed, the remaining appealed dependent Claims 2 - 20 will be allowable, at least for the same reasons as parent independent Claim 1.

As discussed above, appealed independent Claim 1 is directed to a method of transporting an alarmed container, the container including means for destroying the contents therein, said means for destroying being de-activated by providing a complete code set during authorized opening of the container. A first portion of the complete code set is provided by a first key which is movable with the container and carried by a person transporting the container. The second portion of the complete code set, which is necessary to complete the code set, is located at an intended destination where the container is to be opened. The

first portion of the code set provided by the first key, and the second portion of the code set provided by the second key, are simultaneously inputted into the container to de-activate the means for destroying the contents within the container to permit authorized opening of the container only at the location where the second key is located.

The Kniffen et al patent has been applied to reject independent method Claim 1 as disclosing use of first and second keys to access the contents of the truck. The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 placing this patent application under final rejection, suggests that the Kniffen et al patent implicitly employs both a person carrying a primary key, and an intended destination key which supplies the authorized location of the scheduled stop of the container. Applicant disagrees with this interpretation of Kniffen et al. On the contrary, Kniffen et al discloses a system by which the delivery of the contents within a truck is monitored. The security entry system disclosed by Kniffen et al is intended to verify different stops of the truck which are both authorized, and in a proper sequence. This is accomplished by a system in which a security code is entered each time the truck reaches a delivery destination to verify 1). that the truck is at an authorized delivery destination, and 2). that the delivery destination is in a proper predetermined sequence.

When the truck arrives at a delivery destination, a security code is transmitted by radio waves from the destination to a clearinghouse, and an authorization signal from the clearinghouse is generated if the truck is at an authorized delivery destination in a proper predetermined sequence. Therefore, Kniffen et al employs only an intended destination key, but does not require that a delivery person carry a separate key which coacts with the destination key for providing a complete code set for authorized access to the contents of the truck (container).

Assuming arguendo that Kniffen et al teaches a system requiring the use of first and second keys (a proposition with which Applicant disagrees), Kniffen et al does not teach or suggest that the first and second keys must be used simultaneously to properly de-activate the alarm system, as expressly recited in independent method Claim 1 and disclosed in Applicant's specification. On the contrary, Kniffen et al discloses a system requiring several different consecutive sets of steps to de-activate an alarm. These steps include generating a signal from the delivery location, and transmitting it to a clearinghouse for verification, and thereafter generating a verification signal at the clearinghouse to gain access to the contents of the truck.

Thus, Kniffen et al teaches against simultaneous use of both first and second keys to properly de-activate an alarm system to permit authorized access to the contents of a container, as

expressly recited in appealed independent method Claim 1. Assuming arguendo that Kniffen et al implicitly discloses use of both a carrier transporter key and a second key disposed at an intended destination, there is still no teaching or suggestion that the keys are to be used simultaneously, as claimed by Applicant. In fact, the Official Action dated December 12, 2007 concedes that Kniffen et al does not disclose simultaneous co-action between primary and secondary keys for de-activating an alarm to permit authorized opening of a container (penultimate paragraph of page 4 of Official Action dated December 12, 2007).

The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 also concedes that Kniffen et al does not disclose means for destroying the contents of a container unless the container is de-activated by the correct code inputted by simultaneous co-action between a primary and secondary key for de-activating the container (page 4, first full paragraph of the Official Action dated December 12, 2007).

Accordingly, Kniffen et al, by the Examiner's own admission, does not teach two significant features of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1.

Kniffen et al has been combined with the Levy patent, which has been applied as teaching means for destroying the contents of a security container in response to an attempt to obtain unauthorized access to the contents of the container. However,

Levy does not teach or suggest several significant features of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, including co-action between primary and secondary keys, each of which provide a part of a total access code for de-activating means for destroying the contents of the container prior to opening the container. The Official Action dated December 12, 2007, at page 4, penultimate paragraph, concedes this point.

The Trempala patent has been combined with Kniffen et al and Levy, the Trempala patent being applied as teaching a method of simultaneous co-action between said primary and secondary keys for initializing opening/de-activation of said container and removal of the primary key from the container. The Official Action dated December 12, 2007 also refers to the Trempala patent as "analagous art" (Official Action dated December 12, 2007, page 4, last paragraph).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the conclusion that the Trempala patent is "analagous art" to the security container disclosed by Applicant and the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1. On the contrary, the Trempala patent provides a method by which access to a structure, as for example, a burning house, is acquired by emergency personnel, such as a fire department, to combat the fire within the house. As stated at Col. 1, starting at line 46 of the Trempala et al specification:

"It is often desirable to afford emergency access to locked enclosures but only to those that are entitled to such access. For example, in the event that a locked warehouse catches fire, it is helpful for the fire department to gain access to the warehouse by having an access key locally available. This is arranged herein by providing in an adjacent public location a fixture for retaining an access key but making it virtually impossible for anyone, not authorized, to remove the access key from its holder. Key access is afforded by partially releasing the access key by use of another secondary key readily carried by a fireman and in addition by receipt at the primary, access key location of an electrical signal at the firehouse."

Accordingly, the disclosure of the Trempala patent has nothing whatsoever to do with security containers. It also does not teach or suggest a first access key having a first portion of a complete access code, and a second access key having a second portion of the complete access code, for simultaneously inputting both portions of the access code to open a security container without destroying the contents thereof. On the contrary, it is the objective of the Trempala patent to provide access to a burning structure for the purpose of saving, and not destroying, the contents therein. Moreover, the first and second keys of the Trempala patent do not include first and second portions of a complete access code. On the contrary, the first key merely provides access to a second key, and the second key provides access to the burning structure. Therefore, since the first key is necessary to gain access to the second key, and the second key is necessary to gain access to the burning structure, the two keys cannot be used simultaneously, as expressly recited in the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, but can only be used sequentially.



Therefore, Trempala is not directed to security containers, has an objective exactly opposite to that of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, and fails to teach or suggest two significant defined by appealed method Claim 1, namely providing two separate portions of an access code simultaneously from first and second keys.

Applicant respectfully submits that as a result of the diverse and contrary teachings of the Trempala patent, there is clearly no suggestion or motivation in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a person skilled in the relevant art, to combine this patent with the Kniffen et al or the Levy patents to reject appealed independent method Claim 1. Moreover, as discussed herein, both the Kniffen et al and Levy patents omit significant features of the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, which is acknowledged by the Examiner in the Final Action. Accordingly, since there is no suggestion or motivation in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a person skilled in the relevant art, to combine Kniffen et al, Levy, and Trempala in any manner rendering appealed independent method Claim 1 obvious, the only basis for this combination must be derived by using Applicant's own disclosure as a guide for selectively combining different features of the different prior art references to reconstruct the method defined by independent Claim 1. However, it is well established that references cannot be combined to reject a claim unless there is a motivation or suggestion in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a

person skilled in the relevant art, to combine these references, even if all features of the claim are disclosed separately in different prior art references. See, for example, Orthopedic Equipment Co. v. United States, 217 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1983); Micro-Chemical, Inc. v. Great Plains Chemical Co., Inc., 41 USPQ 2d 1238 (Fed. Cir. 1997); and In re Fritch, 23 USPQ 2d 1780 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

Applicant respectfully submits that the three applied prior art references collectively do not disclose all features positively recited in the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1, and that there is no suggestion or motivation in the prior art itself, or within the knowledge of a person skilled in the relevant art, to combine the three applied references in any manner rendering the method defined by appealed independent Claim 1 obvious. Therefore, the rejection of appealed independent method Claim 1 is based upon an improper hindsight reconstruction of the claim using Applicant's own disclosure as a guide for selectively combining different features of the references to reconstruct the claimed method.

#### IX. CONCLUSION -

Applicant submits, for the reasons discussed herein, that appealed independent method Claim 1 is allowable over the prior art applied in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007, placing the present patent application under final rejection.

Appealed dependent Claims 2 - 20 are allowable at least for the same reasons as appealed parent independent method Claim 1.

Applicant respectfully requests that the final rejection of Claims 1 - 20 made in the Official Action dated December 12, 2007 be reversed, and that this patent application be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. P. Stone', with a stylized flourish at the end.

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## APPENDIX OF APPEALED CLAIMS

Claim 1. A method pertaining to the transportation of an alarmed container, particularly with respect to the transportation of valuable objects or valuable documents, wherein the container (1) includes a first electronic unit (2) which can function to accept and permit deactivation and/or opening of the container, and wherein a primary key (10) by means of which the container can be opened includes a second electronic unit (12) for communication with the first electronic unit (2) so as to initiate opening of the container, said container including means for destroying the valuable objects or documents contained therein unless said container is deactivated by a complete code-set (ABCD) when opening the container, characterised in that a person transporting the container (1) carries the primary key (10), the steps of said method comprising opening and/or deactivation of the container (1) at an intended destination with the aid of a code subset (AB) from said person-carried primary key (10) in simultaneous co-action with a code subset (CD) from a secondary key (20) located at said intended destination, and providing said complete code-set (ABCD) from said simultaneous co-action between said primary and secondary keys for initialising opening/deactivation of said container without destroying the valuable objects or documents within said container.

Claim 2. A method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the secondary key (20) includes a third electronic unit (22) that contains a subset (CD) of the complete code-set (ABCD) required to initiate deactivation and/or opening of the container (1).

Claim 3. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of, in the case of a transportation route (100) that includes a number of delivery destinations/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130), placing at said delivery/collecting destinations secondary keys (20) that have mutually varying code subsets; and opening or deactivating the container by said person-carried primary key (10) in co-action with code subsets (CE, EF, GH) from said respective secondary keys (20) at said respective delivery/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130) along said transportation route (100).

Claim 4. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of opening/deactivating the container within a predetermined time interval at a predetermined destination (110, 120, 130).

Claim 5. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of opening/deactivating the container at a predetermined destination (110, 120, 130) only within a predetermined geographical area.

Claim 6. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of blocking a lost said primary key (10) and replacing the lost primary key with a new said primary key (10) containing a new said code subset, and simultaneously modifying said complete code set for opening/deactivation of the container (1).

Claim 7. A method according to Claim 1, characterised by the step of blocking a lost said secondary key (20) and replacing said lost secondary key with a new said secondary key (20) that contains a new said code subset, and simultaneously modifying said complete code set for opening/deactivation of the container (1).

Claim 8. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 1, characterised in that said primary key (10) includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 9. An arrangement according to Claim 8, characterised in that said secondary key (20) which includes a third electronic unit (22) or a memory unit for storing a code subset; and in that said third electronic unit (22) or memory unit is encapsulated in a second casing (21).

Claim 10. An arrangement according to Claim 8, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said secondary

key (20) that includes a memory unit in the form of a memory card or a wire memory for storage of relevant code subsets, wherein a serial number of said memory unit constitutes a relevant code subset (CD, EF, GH).

Claim 11. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 1, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

Claim 12. A method according to Claim 2, characterised by the step of in the case of a transportation route (100) that includes a number of delivery destinations/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130), placing at said delivery/collecting destinations secondary keys (20) that have mutually varying code subsets; and opening or deactivating the container by said person-carried primary key (10) in co-action with code subsets (CE, EF, GH) from said respective secondary keys (20) at said respective delivery/collecting destinations (110, 120, 130) along said transportation route (100).

Claim 13. An arrangement according to Claim 9, characterised in that the arrangement comprises a said secondary key (20) that includes a memory unit in the form of a memory card or a wire memory for storage of relevant code subsets, wherein a

serial number of said memory unit constitutes a relevant code subset (CD, EF, GH).

Claim 14. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 2, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 15. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 3, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 16. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 4, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 17. An arrangement for carrying out the method according to Claim 5, characterised in that the arrangement comprises said primary key (10) that includes said second



electronic unit (12) in which said code-subset is stored; and in that said second electronic unit (12) is encapsulated in a first casing (11).

Claim 18. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 2, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

Claim 19. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 3, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

Claim 20. A method of using said primary key (10) and a number of said secondary keys (20) in accordance with Claim 4, characterised in that the primary key (10) and the secondary keys (20) are used in conjunction with security transport to different geographical destinations.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

NONE

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

NONE